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Central American Regional Program

FY 1987 - 88 Action Plan

June, 1986

## Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Part I: Strategy and Policy	1
Part II: Implementation	
goals: Economic Stabilization and Resumption of Growth	3
Trade Credit Insurance Program (TCIP)	3
Development Strategy for Fragile Lands	7
goal: Improved Equity	
Health	10
Population	18
Education and Training	23
Field Technical Support Activity	26
RTAC II Project	36
University Linkages Project	39
Central America Peace Scholarship (CAPS)	42
goal: Strengthening Democracy	
Administration of Justice Program	44
Strengthening Democracy Program	51
American Institute of Free Labor Dev. (AIFLD)	55
Summary Budget Table	58

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The Central America Regional Program - FY 1987-88  
Action Plan

PART I: STRATEGY AND POLICY

In February 1984, the President proposed to the Congress a five-year, \$8.4 billion program of assistance to Central America to address the region's fundamental economic, social, and political problems. The President's Central American Initiative (CAI) is a wide-ranging program, encompassing more than 40 recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America (NBCCA). It establishes an ambitious set of specific goals to be achieved by 1989, and outlines a comprehensive strategy for achieving economic recovery and a basis for self-sustaining growth by that time. Funding for the first installment of the program was appropriated by the Congress in August 1984, and implementation of the program has been under way for the past 20 months.

The Central America regional program seeks, as do the bilateral programs in Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Panama, to achieve progress against four principal goals: economic recovery and stabilization; structural economic transformation aimed at eventual self-sustaining growth over the medium term; broad distribution of and participation in the benefits of growth; and strengthened democratic institutions and processes and increased respect for human rights. Within these broad goals, a variety of attempts have been made to articulate and quantify a set of more specific objectives and benchmarks. The FY 1985 Congressional Presentation explained to Congress how AID would seek to interpret and measure progress in achieving the principal NBCCA recommendations, and subsequent CPs have reported on progress against the goals and objectives therein defined. The LAC/CEN CAI tracking system is seeking to monitor input and output progress in working on all 44 NBCCA recommendations. More recently, the new LAC Bureau programming guidance (MBO release #1) has set forth 20 "objective categories" that are to be used in Central America Action Plan submissions to justify and categorize ongoing and proposed new projects and programs. This submission is presented in the format called for by that guidance, as subsequently modified after review of an initial draft of this Action Plan..

As described in the FY 1987 Congressional Presentation (CP), the Central America (C.A.) regional program actually consists of two programs: that of the Regional Office of Central American Programs (ROCAP) in Guatemala, and those regional projects originated by and managed in AID/Washington by the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Bureau. Together, these programs have been developed to support and supplement the bilateral Central American programs as needed to achieve the four principal goals of the CAI and its various subsidiary objectives.

This submission presents the Action Plan and proposed FY 1988 budget for the regional program managed in AID/W; ROCAP's submission will be presented separately. In general, the following areas are handled primarily by ROCAP: agriculture and agribusiness, housing, and energy; and the following areas are handled primarily in LAC/W: population, education and training, strengthening democracy, and the Trade Credit Insurance Program. Health is divided between ROCAP and AID/W, with ROCAP managing the projects implemented through the Nutrition Institute of Central America and Panama (INCAP), and AID/W managing the projects implemented through the Pan American Health Organization and other U.S.-based institutions. In general, projects are located with ROCAP when they involve a Central American regional institution and/or are focussed solely on Central America; they are located in LAC/W when they involve U.S.-based organizations and/or encompass all of Latin America.

The principal components of the C.A. regional program are: regional health and family planning initiatives; the Central America Peace Scholarship program; two projects that represent LAC's primary effort to strengthen democratic institutions and respect for human rights; and the Trade Credit Insurance Program. In addition, the Central American component of the Free Labor Development (AIFLD) program has been disaggregated from the LAC regional effort beginning in FY 1986; and two new education projects are proposed for initial funding: the Regional Technical Aids Center (RTAC) II project in FY 1986; and the Strengthening U.S.-Central American Higher Education Linkages project in FY 1988 (shelf project in FY 1987). A third education initiative, the Education and Training Field Technical Support activity, is proposed for contract funding from regional PD&S and Mission funds. Each of these components of the C.A. regional program is presented in Part II below.

LAC/AJDD's proposed Action Plan for its administration of justice and democracy-strengthening programs is presented in a separate volume. A summary of these programs and descriptions of proposed new activities for FY 1987-88, with budgets, are included in this volume.

TRADE CREDIT  
INSURANCE PROGRAM

COUNTRY: Central American Regional (El Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras  
Guatemala, Belize)

YEAR : 1986

Narrative Description:

The Kissinger Commission concluded that "the decline in the availability of trade finance has critically affected the flow of imports into Central America." Accordingly the Commission recommended the creation of the TCIP as a means to induce U.S. banks to return to their previous credit role in Central America.

The TCIP was established by the Continuing Resolution for FY 1985, which also made available \$300 million in guaranty authority for that fiscal year. As put forth in this legislation, the program is designed to provide guarantees "for financing for transactions involving the export of goods and services for the use of the private sector in Central American countries ... Guarantees ... shall be for short-term guarantees and insurance extended by [Eximbank] which shall be repayable within a period not to exceed one year from the date of arrival at the port of importation of the goods and services covered by such guarantees .... Guarantees ... shall be provided by [Eximbank] in accordance with criteria and procedures agreed to by [A.I.D.] and [Eximbank]. Such agreements shall also provide for the establishment of a reserve fund by [AID] with such funds made available to the reserve as [AID] deems necessary .... [AID] shall not enter any commitments to guarantee ... after September 30, 1989." (FAA Section 224)

The operation of the program involves both AID and the Export-Import Bank. The Export-Import Bank already had authority to issue guarantees of the kind contemplated by the TCIP. Indeed the Bank had established such a program for three countries: Guatemala at \$25 million; El Salvador at \$20 million; and Honduras at \$10 million. Under this "bank to bank" program, lines of credit were opened between commercial banks in the United States and commercial banks in the local countries, with the obligation to repay guaranteed by either the central bank of the recipient country or the full faith and credit of that country. Eximbank was reluctant, however, to increase this program beyond these rather modest limits because of the injunction in its statute to issue guarantees only to the extent that there were "reasonable prospects for repayment". By virtue of the TCIP, AID was given authority to reinsure the Export-Import Bank. That is, if Eximbank were to issue guarantees under the TCIP and suffer losses thereby, AID would reimburse Eximbank for such losses. On the basis of this AID guarantee, Eximbank could find the required prospects for repayment.

When the program was set up the concept was to make it as simple as possible both to minimize the administrative burden for Eximbank and AID, as well as to induce the maximum participation of U.S. commercial banks who might balk at a program with delays, unnecessary paperwork and extra complications. Accordingly, the decision was made to utilize Eximbank's regular procedures and practices to the maximum extent possible. The criteria were few: the program was available to fund imports from the U.S., repayable in twelve months or less; the imports were to go for productive purposes in the private sector, and, "to the maximum practicable", for export industries; no defense articles or services were permitted. These criteria were spelled out in AID's agreements with Eximbank and with each of the participating countries. Since the ultimate payment responsibility under the Program was to fall on the participating countries or their Central Banks by virtue of their guaranty of repayment, it was felt that these entities would have the natural incentive to pick responsible commercial banks to participate, and to adhere to the program's criteria which were designed to increase the countries' productivity and foreign exchange earnings to the extent possible.

After AID and Eximbank signed an agreement setting forth the respective responsibilities for administering the program, AID informed each of the participating countries of the availability of the TCIP, and the countries were invited to apply to AID for an allocation of guaranty authority. On the basis of these applications, AID made a preliminary allocation of guaranty authority and so informed the Eximbank. (AID determined to allocate a limited amount of authority at the start, and to increase it selectively, on the basis of each country's progress in utilization. Initially AID allocated \$25 million each for Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica; and \$5 million for Belize)<sup>1</sup>. Once the Central Banks' requests for guaranty allocation in these amounts were approved by Eximbank, they were to proceed to select the commercial banks to participate in the program, see that the respective lines of credit were opened and give Eximbank appropriate assurances of their required guaranty. When the lines of credit were opened and the insurance issued by the Export-Import Bank, importers in the recipient countries could request the opening of letters of credit to procure imports from the U.S..

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<sup>1</sup>The central bank of El Salvador early on, negotiated credit in excess of \$100 million, and requested additional guaranty authority. We increased their allocation to \$75 million. Much later in the fiscal year, when the authority was near to expiring, Honduras requested another \$25 million allocation and Costa Rica another \$75 million. These were approved, for a total allocation of \$255 million out of the \$300 million made available by the FY 1985 legislation. (Of the FY 1986 authority, to date the only utilization has been: \$75 million for El Salvador, upon the expiration of its FY 1985 authority).

OBJECTIVE CATEGORY #3: Strengthen the Private Sector

Objective Measure A: Utilization of Guaranteed Credit

Objective Measure B: Additionality of and/or Improved Terms for Foreign Trade Credits

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

<u>Objective Measure</u>	<u>1985 Actual</u>	<u>1985 Target</u>	<u>1986 Target</u>	<u>1987 Target</u>	<u>2/</u>
A. Credit Utilization <sup>1/</sup>	\$51.2 <sup>3/</sup>	300.0	400.0	500.0	
1/	Confirmed letters of credit, in millions				
2/	Year for which authority is granted by Congress				
3/	As of 3/31/86				
B. Additionality or Better Terms	1985 Actual	1985 Target	1986 Target	1987 Target	
	Additional foreign trade credit made available; reduction of interest rates charged for trade credit; elimination or reduction of requirement for security deposits.				

ACCOMPLISHMENTS UNDER LAST YEAR'S ACTION PLAN:

Not in last year's action plan.

KEY ASSUMPTIONS:

- o Costa Rican Central Bank resolves legal problem re requirement for Central Bank guaranty.
- o Guatemalan Central Bank obtains necessary ratifications by legislature, and requests \$50 million additional authority.

KEY POLICY DIALOGUE ACTIONS:

- o None.

Justification for Regional Project:

- o Program is implemented by Eximbank in Washington. It is most efficient to have Eximbank deal with one AID office, in Washington.
- o Major AID project activities are (1) allocation of guaranty authority among countries, and (2) obligation of funds to honor guarantees. Both functions are suitable for AID/W.

Key Project Outputs:

An evaluation will be undertaken.

Target Quarter

I Q FY 87

Projects:

<u>Title</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>LOP</u>
Trade Credit Insurance Pro.	597-0004		ESF	

Funding (Reserve Fund):

<u>Number</u>	<u>L/G</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
597-0004	G	10	19(8)*	25(10)*	

\*In FY 1986 and 1987 in addition to regional funds, \$8 million and \$10 million, respectively, were reserved from country allocations for the reserve fund.

Funding (Guaranty Authority):

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
	300	250	300



## LAC/DR/RD CA REGIONAL ACTION PLAN

GOAL: Stated in terms of the activities of RD will contribute to the goal of laying the basis for long-term growth and equity. LAC/DR/RD will contribute toward the achievement of economic growth with improved equity.

LAC/DR/RD will approach the achievement of these goals through two main avenues. First, RD will continue to provide technical support to the LAC region Missions in strategy development; country program review; and project design, implementation and evaluation. Second, RD will design and implement projects when the solution to a development problem can best be reached through a regional approach, rather through a bilateral or sub-regional one. (see new projects descriptions).

### Objective Category # 7: Manage and Preserve Natural Resources

#### PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

- o Fragile Lands Strategies agreed upon by national governments and donors in three countries (one in each sub-region) by 1988.

#### KEY ASSUMPTIONS:

- o that governments in the region and international donors become more concerned with sustainable long-term development as opposed to current concerns with short-term solutions to macroeconomic problems.
- o That governments and donors demonstrate an increased willingness to deal with the real causes of natural resource degradation.

#### KEY PROJECT OUTPUTS:

- o Increased public and donor awareness and understanding of the fragile lands problem.
- o Strategies for dealing with fragile land problems developed by host countries and missions.
- o Host countries and missions in develop appropriate institutional arrangements for dealing with fragile lands development.
- o Adaptation, spread, and development of appropriate fragile lands technologies promoted.
- o Countries and missions improve understanding of incentives to farmers, technicians, and policy makers for implementation of sustainable approaches to fragile lands development.

Project:

<u>Title</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>LOP (\$000)</u>	
Development Strategies for Fragile Lands	936-5438	C	DA	450	
<u>Funding No.</u>	<u>L/G</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
936-5438	G	--	150	150	150

ON-GOING PROJECTS:

PROJECT TITLE: Development Strategies for Fragile Lands

PROJECT NUMBER: 936-5438

LIFE OF PROJECT: Ten years, FY 86-95

LOP FUNDING: 6.55 million grant  
(.45 million CA Regional, remainder ST/RD)

PURPOSE: To improve national, regional, and international strategies for fragile lands (steep slopes and humid tropical lowlands) management and implementation of those strategies.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The Development Strategies for Fragile Lands (DESFIL) project results from common concern expressed by the LAC Missions' agriculture and rural development staffs, the LAC Bureau, and the Rural Development (RD), Agriculture (AG), and Forestry and Natural Resources (FNR) Offices of the Science and Technology Bureau.

The DESFIL Project is the executive arm for the Fragile Lands Initiative. Working through a contract organization, DESFIL will provide technical services for assessments of fragile land status; design strategies with missions and host countries to address fragile lands issues; and execute a variety of special tasks in support of LAC mission initiatives regarding the development of sustainable agricultural and environmental protection in fragile land settings. DESFIL will promote, coordinate, and bring focus to research and technical networks working on fragile lands problems. DESFIL will help coordinate the relationships between AID and other donors regarding fragile lands concerns, through organization of periodic meetings as well as through systematic sharing of information on fragile lands research and development activities.

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS: LAC face sheet PIO/T for first year contribution is circulating for approval. Based on S&T/RD PIO/T the project has been announced in the CBD, and the RFP will be released on May 27. A bidder's conference will be held on June 10, and proposals are due by July 11.

BUDGET: No increase in LOP funding is contemplated at this time.

JUSTIFICATION FOR REGIONAL PROJECT: Accelerated degradation of the natural resource base is a regional problem. Since past efforts to deal with the problem have had mixed success and there is no clearly discernible "successful" approach, a regional approach to sharing lessons learned and coordinating research programs is needed.

BUDGET INFORMATION:

APPROPRIATION	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91-95
ST/RD	600	600	600	750	750	2800
CA Regional	150	150	150			

C.A. Regional Action Plan  
HEALTH

1) NEW PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

No New Projects in FY 88.

2) ONGOING PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

PROJECT: Technology Development and Transfer in Health 597-0006;  
Essential Drugs and Malaria 597-0136

NOTE: There is one project paper for both of these efforts.

a) PROJECT PURPOSE:

The project purpose is to adapt and extend existing technologies and strategies which address major organizational and financial problems in delivering health services.

The project is responsive to the following NBCCA recommendations:

- 25.1 Increase Technical Assistance for Health Programs;
- 25.2 Expand programs to control Vector Borne Diseases, e.g. Malaria and Dengue Fever;
- 25.4 Strengthen the training of Primary Health Care Workers; and
- 25.5 Restructure public and private financing of health services.

b) PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND c) IMPLEMENTATION STATUS:

The Health Technology and Transfer Project was authorized and initially funded in FY 85, at which time only the malaria and essential drugs portions were funded using Central America Regional funds. Those portions of the project were subsequently assigned a separate project number, now 597-0136, and are usually referred to as the Essential Drugs and Malaria Project.

The \$6.5 million grant to the Pan American Health Organization provides for technical assistance, training and operations research in malaria and essential drugs for Central America, Panama and Belize.

The Clinical Training, Administrative/Management Training, and Health Financing portions of the Health Technology and Transfer Project did not receive Central America Regional funds in FY 85, but will make use of such funds in FY 86, since all three are operating in Central America (See budget.)

Malaria Control

The objectives of this component are to a) eliminate mortality and reduce

morbidity caused by malaria; b) reduce transmission in epidemic areas, especially those populated by refugees and displaced persons, and c) prevent malaria from spreading to areas where its transmission has been successfully interrupted. A.I.D. has funded a grant to the Pan American Health Organization to provide technical assistance to Central American countries to design and implement malaria control programs. A.I.D. financed activities will assist malaria control organizations to improve their epidemiological surveillance and management capabilities; to develop, implement and evaluate more cost-effective control measures; to improve intercountry cooperation and information exchange and to strengthen training and applied research capabilities.

The Malaria portion of this project began in March, 1985, and the first three months were devoted to developing a work plan for the July 1985-June 1986 period. Three trainees were selected for a 10 month course in Venezuela, and six participants have been selected for a 20 month Master of Science course on Medical Entomology at the University of Panama. Nine Central Americans have been provided with training at short courses at the University of South Carolina and in Panama. Planning is ongoing for a variety of other courses throughout the region. Teaching materials are being developed, and care is being taken to avoid duplication. Some laboratory equipment and other supplies have been provided to the University of Panama and PASCAP. The Advisory committee for this project element has met twice.

#### Essential Drugs

The primary objective of this component of the Project is to effect improvements in the supply of essential drugs to combat a variety of diseases which affect populations in Central America and Panama. The Project will support the establishment of a Central American pharmaceutical vendor/pricing information network and will fund technical assistance and training in drug selection and procurement, inventory and quality control, warehousing, distribution, dispensing and utilization.

The Essential Drugs portion of this project has four major activities. Within the project administration portion of the project, PAHO developed a workplan for the first year of project activities, ongoing projects and institutional resources have been identified, and an interinstitutional coordination meeting was held, attended by participants from 7 countries, 3 AID staff, and 13 PAHO staff members. As part of the Technical and Scientific portion of the project, a study of national drug formularies has been planned, a regional workshop on drug control laboratory administration was held, a training course for 11 participants on high-pressure liquid chromatography was held, an assessment of infrastructure and technical capabilities for biological testing was performed, technical assistance was provided for design of new laboratory facilities in Costa Rica and El Salvador, and a course was held at the University of Panama on Biopharmaceutical Evaluation of Drugs for 7 Central American participants. In addition, an assessment plan was developed and site visits to Costa Rica and Panama performed for drug utilization review programs there. The Drug Supply Operative portion of this activity, a working manual

on the conceptual basis for a drug supply system was prepared, a survey protocol was prepared for evaluating current procedures for drug procurement, and technical assistance has been provided to Belize, Panama, Guatemala, and El Salvador to develop/improve the national drug supply system. Activities in the information portion of this activity has focused on the design of an information system on drug prices and suppliers, a pilot for which will be implemented in Costa Rica.

#### Management and Clinical Training

Activities under this component will directly support existing bilateral programs by assisting A.I.D. Missions with selection of participant trainees, matching participants with appropriate training institutions and providing short term TA to LAC training institutions. TA and training will be financed for assisting the aforementioned activities, staging subregional workshops and establishing a pilot preceptorship program for placement of LAC physicians with U.S. physicians.

The Clinical Training portion of the project is implemented by the Interamerican College of Physicians and Surgeons. The College has completed initial selection of trainees, and there will likely be 12 person months of training for Guatemalans and 12-18 person months of training for Salvadorans among the first 60 person months of training provided. The College is gearing up for the arrival of the first trainees (from Mexico and Ecuador); the Central American trainees will likely be called forward in late May or June, 1986.

The Administrative/Management Training portion of the project is implemented by the AUPHA (Association of University Programs in Health Administration) which has established the network of training providers and users, visited several countries to promote the program, distributed newsletters and other publications to network members, and is planning a sub-regional seminar on training managers to assess technologies in Costa Rica in the near future.

#### Health Services Financing

This project component will assist LAC Missions and health ministries in the subregion to fill critical knowledge gaps which limit their ability to address financial/economic issues in the sector. Studies will be funded to examine, inter alia, costs, demand and alternative financing mechanisms and technical assistance financed for the design of studies, formulation of health financing policy dialogue agendas, economic analyses of health projects and implementation of financing related components of health projects. Resources will also be provided for promotional visits on alternative financing of health delivery systems, with particular attention to private sector options.

The State University of New York at Stonybrook is the implementing agency. A draft of the synthesis of previous health financing studies has been completed, and will be sent to missions for review by the end of April, 1986. Belize has requested to be one of the sites for a financing study, and a

preliminary visit will be made during the third quarter of FY 86.

d) BUDGET

Malaria Control and Essential Drugs 597-0136\*

Current LOP	Proposed LOP	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
6,500	7,860	2,000	3,000	1,500	1,360

\*LOP in the PAHO grant needs to be increased from \$6.5 M to \$7.86 M to cover evaluation and contingency. The PP for \$13.1 M did not break out the evaluation and contingency for each project activity. The evaluation and contingency funds are now being apportioned. See Below.

CA Regional Health Technology and Transfer 597-0006\*

Proposed LOP	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
2,000	0	1,500	0	500

\*Includes funds for evaluation and contingency.

LAC Regional Health Technology and Transfer 598-0632\*

Proposed LOP	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
3,240	850	500	900	990

\*Includes funds for evaluation and contingency.

SUMMARY TABLE

	Current LOP	Proposed LOP	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
Malaria + Essential Drugs	6,500	7,860	2,000	3,000	1,500	1,360
CA Reg. Tech Trans.	TBD	2,000	0	1,500	0	500
LAC Reg. Tech Trans.	TBD	3,240	850	500	900	990
TOTAL	13,100	13,100	2,850	5,000	2,400	2,850

e) JUSTIFICATION FOR REGIONAL PROJECT:

The LAC Regional Health Technology and Transfer Project was designed in FY 85 in response to Mission requests for LAC regional assistance in the five areas selected for project focus: 1) Malaria, 2) Essential Drugs, 3) Management Training, 4) Clinical Training and 5) Health Services Financing. Central

America's needs in Malaria and Essential Drugs overshadowed the demand from other LAC Missions so the Malaria and Essential Drugs components were targetted specifically to Central America. The remaining three components were designed to be responsive to all 19 AID field Missions in the LAC Bureau which serve 24 countries. It has been determined that CA Regional resources can be used (beginning in FY 86) to provide the resources required for the project activities targetted specifically for Central America.

The staff of the LAC/DR/HN has divided the project backstopping among the three FSOs in the Division. The project monitors collaborate on a regular basis with the S&T Bureau which has funded complementary activities on a worldwide basis (e.g. health care financing and malaria). The LAC demand exceeded the Buy-In options available with S&T.

ROCAP with its heavy management load with ongoing Health and Nutrition activities does not have the necessary technical staff to manage the subregional components of the LAC Regional Project.



## 2) ONGOING PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS (con't)

PROJECT: Child Survival: Accelerated Immunization Project, 597-0005 (and LAC Regional 598-0643)

### a) PROJECT PURPOSE:

The project purpose is to strengthen and accelerate the Expanded Program on Immunization in the Region, and its objective of improved child survival, including the interruption of indigenous transmission of wild poliovirus in the Americas Region by the year 1990.

The project is responsive to the following NBCCA recommendations:

- 25.1 Increase Technical Assistance for Health Programs;
- 25.3 Expand Oral Rehydration and Immunization Programs; and
- 25.4 Strengthen the Training of Primary Health Care Workers.

### b) PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Child Survival: Accelerated Immunization Project in the Americas, 1986 - 1990 has been proposed to AID by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). A DAEC was held in late January 1986, at which time it was determined that further information would be needed from PAHO. On April 8, 1986 PAHO submitted to AID/LAC a revised draft of their project proposal.

The Accelerated Immunization Project will be a new start in FY 86 and would represent AID's contribution to PAHO's initiative to eradicate the transmission of wild polio virus in the Americas by 1990, along with increasing coverage among young children with vaccines against measles, diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus, and tuberculosis. AID's share of the \$47,550,000 donor budget for this program would be \$20,600,000 over five years; other donors would be PAHO, IDB, UNICEF, and Rotary International.

This project is a five-year effort involving five donors and participating LAC countries. The donors are expected to fund approximately one third of the cost of the effort. The first step is the development of comprehensive National Plans of Action which will define the nature and magnitude of the problems in each component of the national immunization programs and will address the following areas:

- Programming and Evaluation
- Supervision
- Coordination
- Vaccination coverage and disease reduction targets
- Strategies for attaining the targets
- Fiscal planning for the mobilization of national resources, including recurrent costs
- Improvement in national laboratories

- Training activities
- Disease surveillance and outbreak control measures
- Information systems and dissemination
- Cold chain
- Vaccine needs for the five year period
- Administration, resources and financing and
- Detailed budget with commitments of government and external agencies.

The budget for the Project indicates participation of five-donor agencies as follows:

AID	\$20.60 M
PAHO	4.65
IDB	6.60
Rotary International	10.70
UNICEF	<u>5.00</u>

TOTAL \$47.55 M

Central America Regional funds are proposed to cover \$6,180,000 over the five-year project, to pay for personnel, meetings, laboratories, information dissemination, evaluation, promotion, supervision, and cold chain equipment specifically destined for Central America, including Panama and Belize. (No AID funds would be used for Nicaragua.)

#### c) IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

The Project is expected to be obligated in June, 1986.

#### d) BUDGET

In FY 86 \$2.5 million of Central America Regional Child Survival Funds, \$2.632 million of CA Regional DA Health Account Funds and \$500,000 of LAC Regional Child Survival Funds, are reserved to begin this effort.

SUMMARY TABLE FOR ACCELERATED IMMUNIZATION PROJECT

	Current LOP	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
CA Regional Health	3,680	2,632	1,048	0	0	0
CA Reg. Child Surv.	2,500	2,500	0	0	0	0
LAC Reg. Health	8,744	0	1,665	3,500	1,790	1,789
LAC Reg. Child Surv.	500	500	0	0	0	0
<u>Bilateral Attribution*</u>	<u>(5,176)</u>	<u>(1,133)</u>	<u>(1,328)</u>	<u>(1,070)</u>	<u>(880)</u>	<u>(765)</u>
TOTAL	20,600	6,765	4,041	4,570	2,670	2,554

\*Due to the shortage of LAC Regional Health and Child Survival Funds, USAIDs in Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Haiti and Jamaica are being asked to carefully review the budgets on pages 47-50 of the PAHO proposal. These six Missions may wish to contribute to the project in one of two ways; A) a Buy-In to the proposed LAC Regional Project or B) an assignment of USAID bilateral resources to the achievement of the national objectives laid out in the National Plan of Action (without actually obligating the Mission health or Child Survival funds through PAHO). If Option B is a Mission's preference LAC/DR/HN would need to know what level of funding the Mission would assign (per fiscal year) to the effort and to which elements of the National Plans of Action for Immunization the Mission is responding.

e) JUSTIFICATION FOR REGIONAL PROJECT:

This is a complicated five donor, five year \$47.55 M effort to accelerate the expanded program of immunization in the Americas. It is directly responsive to the Agency's new Child Survival Strategy and the Immunization Strategy recently approved by the Administrator and will be a "showpiece" child survival program of the Agency. Donor coordination is critical to the success of the project. Therefore a core project management staff is required in LAC/DR/HN. LAC/DR/HN expects to obtain the services of a AAAS Fellow who will assist in project management. USAID Missions will be involved regarding all country specific activities.

Doc. 2014T

DRAFT: PFeeney, LAC/DR/HN, Room 2247, X9484, 5/6/86

ACTION PLAN

COUNTRY: Central America Regional-Population

YEAR: 1986

OBJECTIVE CATEGORY #10: ACCESS TO VOLUNTARY FAMILY PLANNING  
INFORMATION AND SERVICES

The National Bipartisan Commission on Central America  
recommended the continuation of the population and family  
planning programs supported by AID.

All Central American governments recognized that population and  
development are mutually reinforcing when they voted unanimously  
with the United States at the 1984 International Population  
Conference for:

- o integrating population and development plans,
- o making voluntary family planning universally available,
- o encouraging a continued active role for NGO's, and
- o urging involvement of the community to ensure  
consistency with local values.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

Based on population policy of each AID recipient country.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS UNDER LAST YEAR'S ACTION PLAN:

- o no activity

KEY ASSUMPTIONS:

AID's main role will be in technology transfer in support  
of Central American population efforts in order to improve  
information and service delivery.

AID's special advantage in population of working with the  
private sector, especially the private for-profit sector, will  
continue.

Buy-ins with two S&T Bureau contractors will be negotiated.

KEY POLICY DIALOGUE ACTIONS:

Missions and AID/W will continue dialogue with IAC  
leadership in the public, PVO, and private-for-profit sectors  
about the importance of implementing national population  
strategies.

KEY PROJECT OUTPUTS:

Quarter

o Establish a Central American regional population information center in Guatemala for production of radio and television materials, and a Central American regional logistics management center in Honduras to improve contraceptive logistics management. 4Q FY86

o Spread application of microcomputers in population planning and management information systems so as to improve management of family planning programs. Use local training sites for ongoing courses. 4Q FY86

o Establish 2 national chapters of POPLAC as local technical resources. 4Q FY86

o Expand mass media communication programs because surveys show most information about family planning is obtained from radio and television. A population organization in each CA country will be using mass media materials from the Guatemala information center. 4Q FY87

o Improve contraception logistic systems. 2 training workshops held. 4Q FY87

o Establish 2 more POPLAC chapters and implement training programs in microcomputers for population program management for all CA countries. 4Q FY87

o Strengthen local capacity to analyze and communicate population information in a popularized format. All CA countries using mass media materials so at least 80% of couples have information about and where to obtain voluntary family planning services. 4Q FY88

o Strengthen local capacity to manage logistics systems. All CA countries using the latest technology in contraceptive logistics systems. 4Q FY88

o All CA countries have chapter of POPLAC, the International PC Users Group for LAC population groups, to provide a technical support network. 4Q FY88

PROJECTS:

Title	Number	Status	Source	LOP (\$000)
PD&S	597-0000	c	DA	ongoing
PVO-OPG's	597-9999	c	DA	ongoing

FUNDING:

number	L/G	1985	1986	1987	1988
597-0000	G	-	290	-	100
597-9999	G	-	900	-	250

ONGOING CEN REGIONAL PD&S DESCRIPTION:

Purpose: The LAC region has pioneered the use of new mass media communication and microcomputer technologies in population programs. The January 1986 LAC population officers meeting had as its themes the uses of communications and computers. This project supports new approaches to improving population program management and delivery of services through the introduction of microcomputers and new population planning techniques.

Project Description:

Under PD&S, we plan to offer population planning training using microcomputers to speed up this technology transfer to Central America population organizations. The objective is to improve population program management through the use of microcomputer technology.

The application of microcomputers is seen as a cost effective way the U.S. can provide access to U.S. technology in support of Central American population programs. Computers offer the possibility of expanding the use of survey mechanisms such as client satisfaction surveys to measure the voluntary nature of family planning choices by users. Market surveys can help national planning offices measure progress toward reaching their national population goals. Other software offer the opportunity to fine-tune the population program. Two things are needed: training in the application of microcomputers and the institutionalization of local chapters of POPLAC so that a strong local technical group is established to provide long term technical support to population organizations.

Implementation Status/ Budget Information: The project with the Social Development Center (FY 84-88) is currently financed under the LAC Regional PD&S account. We propose a one time FY 1986 increase of \$290,000 from the CEN Regional account to the ongoing SDC grant to support a two year accelerated in-country Central American program to provide training and technical assistance to improve and integrate the use of microcomputers for all aspects of population programs.

A POPLAC chapter will be established in each capital city to act as technical support institutions. POPLAC is the international P.C. users group for LAC population groups established October 1985. POPLAC encourages the use of software/hardware in population program management, implementation, and analysis.

Under the existing grant, representatives from each Central American country have been trained in Spanish/English at five week microcomputer workshops in Chicago. The Social Development Center has also written training manuals in Spanish for microcomputer programs.

JUSTIFICATION FOR REGIONAL PROJECTS:

-o administratively it is less costly and more efficient to manage one regional activity to benefit all Central America countries rather than several bilateral activities;

-o technically, only 43% of Central American Missions have population officers (El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, none in Belize, Costa Rica, Panama and ROCAP). Therefore the management and technical responsibility falls to the office responsible for the population sector, LAC/DR/P.

New Descriptions:

CEN Regional PVO-OPG

Two buy-ins to S&T Office of Population projects are proposed so that contractors have the resources not currently available to implement two regional activities:

1. A buy-in to the Johns Hopkins University Population Communications Service to institutionalize a regional capacity to produce mass media population information at the award winning Guatemalan Information Center, a PVO.

By establishing a local production center, costs of media messages will be reduced and their effectiveness will be increased because they are consistent with the local culture.

There is an excellent population information data base in Central America which points to the need for this program strengthening. Every Central American AID recipient country has had a contraceptive prevalence or knowledge, attitude and practice survey which 1) provides data about couples' fertility wishes; and 2) determines what percentage of the population receives messages on family planning from radio, television and print media. Well prepared messages directed to the public at prime listening times would greatly increase information couples need to make informed decisions on contraception. Furthermore, all Central American countries have broadcasting laws which require the media to make available free time to broadcast public affairs announcements.

Budget information: \$650,000 life of project funding (FY 86-90) is proposed in FY 86 as a buy-in to the Johns Hopkins University project.

2. A buy-in to the new S&T Office of Project contract for family planning program management and support to establish a regional logistics management center at the Honduran family planning association, a PVO. The S&T contract includes provision of technical assistance in commodity management and logistics including development of country capability in inventory control, program monitoring and product distribution. This regional activity will provide better access to contraceptives through improved inventory and distribution systems.

Budget information: A total of \$500,000 (\$250,000 each in FY 86 and FY 88) for a buy-in to the new S&T contractor for a 5 year program with the Honduran private family planning association, ASHONPLAFA.

Justification for Regional Projects:

In addition to the administrative and technical rationale stated above, buy-ins to S&T contracts offer a mechanism to draw upon the technical and management skills of contractors who win competitive bids. This reduces the management load on LAC/DR/P.

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COUNTRY: Central America Regional

Date: 5/1/86

YEAR: 1986

OBJECTIVE CATEGORY # 15: Improve Educational Opportunities

- o Assist Central American Missions to identify, develop, and implement programs responsive to the NBCCA concerns/ recommendations.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

- o See bilateral Mission objectives

ACCOMPLISHMENTS DURING LAST YEAR:

Note: Since a Central America Regional Action Plan was not prepared last year it is not possible to comment on achievement of specific objectives. Nevertheless, it is possible to report on LAC/DR/EST objectives for assisting field Missions to implement the NBCCA education concerns/recommendations. All objectives were accomplished as scheduled:

- o Education Action Planning Exercises were carried out in all six Central American countries between November 1984 and July 1985. Narratives for new project starts for FY 86 and beyond were incorporated by Missions into FY 86 and FY 87 Action Plans.
- o A summary document, reviewing the results of the Education Action Planning exercise and addressing responsiveness of project ideas to NBCCA education recommendations, was reviewed in Washington in November 1985 in a meeting chaired by the DAA/LAC. A cable sent to the field in early February, signed by AA/LAC, approved the outcome of the exercise and encouraged missions, where funds permitted and where appropriate within their priorities, to incorporate new project ideas into future mission Action Plans.
- o Harvard University was contracted in February to prepare a computer projection model that will permit field missions, using a common methodology, to prepare annual updates on education indicators.
- o A PIO/T for an Education and Training Field Technical Support contract was prepared and is ready for signature.

KEY ASSUMPTIONS:

- o Cutbacks in staff and funding make it difficult for field Missions to draw upon field technical support contract as planned.
- o Central America field missions decide not to implement one or more of the proposed new starts.

KEY POLICY DIALOGUE ACTIONS:

- o None

PROJECT OUTPUTS:

	<u>Target Quarter</u>
o Education and Training Field Technical Support contract signed .	4Q FY86
o Computer projection model prepared; LAC and field mission personnel trained in its use	1Q FY87
o All six field Missions using computer projection model to track CY86 progress in meeting CAI education targets	1Q FY87
o LAC/DR/EST and field Missions use Education Field Technical Support access contract on 50 occasions during first year of contract	4Q FY87
o LAC/DR/EST and field Missions use Education Field Technical Support access contract on 30 occasions during second year of contract	4Q FY88

PROJECTS:

<u>Title</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Sources</u>	<u>LOP (\$000)</u>
Project Development & Support (Education Field Technical Support Contract)	597-0000	N (FY86)	DA	3,800

(\$1,300 of total is Central America Regional PD&S funds; remainder is financed by field Missions through buy-ins using PD&S and CAPS funds)

FUNDING:

<u>Number</u>	<u>L/G</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
597-0000 (Field Technical Support Contract)	G		500	500	300
597-0000 (other PD&S)	G	146 <u>1/</u>	74 <u>2/</u>	200	200

3676R

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1/ Education Action Planning exercise. Funded out of FY 84 supplemental Central America Regional EHR PD&S account.

2/ Buy-in to Harvard contract for preparation of computer projection models.

PROJECT TITLE: Education and Training Field Technical Support

PROJECT NUMBER: 597-0000

<u>FUNDING LEVEL:</u>	LOP:	Total:	\$3,700,000
		CA Regional:	1,300,000
		Mission PD&S & CAPS:	2,400,000

FUNCTIONAL ACCOUNT: EHR

RELATIONSHIP OF ACTIVITY TO CENTRAL AMERICA STRATEGY, INCLUDING THE NBCCA RECOMMENDATIONS:

The rationale for carrying out this activity, described further below, is to provide LAC/DR/EST and field missions with a support mechanism that will facilitate timely development and implementation of projects responsive to the NBCCA education recommendations.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM BEING ADDRESSED:

The report of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America (NBCCA) contains a number of recommendations implementing education activities during the FY 1986-1990 period. Central American AID Missions, in close collaboration with LAC/DR/EST, have initiated a series of actions to respond to these recommendations. The first, and perhaps most prominent, is the \$146 million Central American Peace Scholars (CAPS) project authorized on February 15, 1985. Under this project over 7,000 Central American participants will be sent to the U.S. for training over a five-year period. Long- and short-term training, using FY 1985 funds, has already begun. In addition, all Central America AID Missions have prepared comprehensive Country Training Plans (CTPs) for the FY 1986-1990 period.

In an effort to respond in a comprehensive fashion to the remaining NBCCA education recommendations (which propose interventions in the areas of primary, adult, vocational/technical, and higher education) LAC/DR/EST has been working closely with Central American AID Missions to develop Education Action Plans that outline projects to be carried out in these areas over the FY 1986-1990 period. All six Education Action Plans were prepared in FY'85. A document summarizing the results was reviewed and approved in AID/W in early FY'86, and Missions are in varying stages of implementing these plans.

Together the CAPS program and the Education Action Plans are generating, both for LAC/DR/EST and field Missions, a large project development and implementation burden. As a result of the NBCCA recommendations, funding levels in the Bureau's EHR account skyrocketed from an average of \$30 million to nearly \$100 million in FY 1985. Yearly obligation levels in the EHR account of \$80 million or more are expected over the next four fiscal years.

The activity described below is designed to facilitate the timely development and implementation of projects that respond to the NBCCA education recommendations and at the same time ease the increased project development and implementation burden placed both on AID/W and the field. In an AID/W review last December, it was decided not to develop this activity as a formal project but rather to finance it with a combination of Central America Regional and Mission PD&S funds and treat it as a PD&S-financed contract. Given the short time frame for contracting this FY, a draft PIO/T has been prepared and sent to SER/AAM for processing. The PIO/T has field approval, has gone through the final clearance process in AID/W, and is awaiting signature by the Director of LAC/DR pending the outcome of the Central America Regional Action Plan review.

ACTIVITY'S MAJOR COMPONENTS, ACTIVITIES, AND IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATIONS:

The main objective of this project is to provide a flexible mechanism that will permit the LAC Bureau to develop and implement, in a timely fashion, the NBCCA education recommendations. The project focuses on three areas:

1. Implementation of Education Action Plans: Nine sub-activities have been identified for inclusion under the proposed FTS contract: (1) Assistance in carrying out background studies/information searches; (2) Assistance in carrying out studies on topics of interest to several Missions; (3) Assistance in organizing and carrying out observation tours; (4) Providing short-term technical assistance in project development, implementation, and evaluation; (5) identifying, recruiting and screening long-term PSCs; (6) Obtaining specific information (publications; curricular materials) on a quick turn-around basis; (7) Arranging conferences/meetings of CA education/training officers; (8) Obtaining materials for and issuing periodic communications to the field; (9) Assistance in creating/maintaining LAC/DR/EST office support systems. Drawdowns on the FTS contract for the above activities will be financed with a combination of LAC Regional and field EHR PD&S funds.
2. Implementation of Central American Peace Scholars (CAPS) project: Support will be provided field Missions in the conduct of interim country-specific evaluations as well as other short-term technical assistance as needed. All drawdowns on the FTS contract in this area will be financed directly by Missions with CAPS funds.
3. Tracking of indicators of achievement of the NBCCA education objectives. One of the objectives of the Education Action Planning exercises has been to cull from the potential indicators identified, those that are most appropriate, given the projects to be undertaken and the feasibility of collecting the necessary information. Harvard University, under a Centrally funded contract with S&T/ED, will prepare a computer projection model which will permit Missions, using a common methodology, to prepare yearly updates of progress in achieving targets set out under the LAC Bureau's Central America Initiative (CAI) tracking system. The model will be prepared and field Mission personnel trained in its use by September 1986. The FTS contractor

will be responsible for: (a) assisting Missions, where needed, in preparing yearly updates; (b) providing follow-up training to Mission and other personnel, as needed, in the use of the model; and (c) compiling information collected each year in the field and preparing regional summaries. This activity will be financed directly with CA Regional PD&S funds.

This activity will be implemented through a U.S. contractor operating under the supervision of LAC/DR/EST. LAC/DR/EST will receive requests for assistance from field Missions, process directly those requests it can handle, and where necessary and appropriate turn the requests over to the contractor for immediate action.

EXTENT TO WHICH OVERALL AID POLICIES HAVE BEEN TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT:

This activity is designed to assist Central America field Missions to respond to the NBCCA education recommendations which, in effect, forms A.I.D.'s policy framework for the Central American region. The majority of the NBCCA education recommendations are congruent with AID policy as well as the LAC Bureau's strategy.

PRELIMINARY BUDGET:

	LOP (\$000)
Activity 1: Assistance in carrying out background studies/information searches	\$200
Activity 2: Assistance in carrying out studies of general interest	855
Activity 3: Assistance in organizing observation tours	380
Activity 4: Short-term technical assistance	1,785
Activity 5: Identifying, recruiting, & screening long-term PSCs	85
Activity 6: Obtaining specific materials on a quick turn around basis	91
Activity 7: Arranging conferences/meetings	20
Activity 8: Periodic communication	40
Activity 9: LAC/DR/EST support	20
Tracking of CAI indicators	100
Administrative support	277
TOTAL LIFE OF CONTRACT	<u>3,700</u>

JUSTIFICATION FOR AID/W MANAGEMENT:

There are four arguments in favor of managing this project in AID/W rather than in RCCAP or bilaterally: (1) It provides needed backstop support to LAC/DR/ESI in responding to requests for assistance from Central American Missions; (2) It permits a much quicker turn-around than would ordinarily be afforded if the arrangements were to be carried out in the field (e.g. Missions do not have to contract each time to carry out support activities but can tap directly into the regional contract(s)); (3) Three of the proposed activities benefit more than one Central American Mission (conduct background studies/information searches, prepare periodic communication; organize conferences/workshops for Central America education and training officers); and (4) In the case of the tracking of the CAI indicators, carrying the activity out regionally permits the establishment of uniformity across Missions in design and implementation of the system as well as quality control.

3676R

COUNTRY: Central America Regional

Date: 05-02-86

YEAR: 1986

OBJECTIVE CATEGORY # 20: Other

- o Objective A: Low-cost textbooks and technical books distributed for university students.
- o Objective B: Linkages established between U.S. and Central American universities.
- o Objective C: Number of participants trained under the Central America Peace Scholarship Program (CAPS).

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

	1984	1985	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Target</u>
A. <u>Textbooks &amp; Pamphlets Distributed</u>								
Category I - RTAC-II:								
1. Textbooks (in 000s)					125	125	125	125
2. Pamphlets (in 000s)					585	585	585	585
B. <u>New University Linkages</u>								
					5	5	5	5
C. <u>Participants Trained:</u>								
1. Short-Term:	1,604	1,258	1,800	2,100	1,800	1,600		
1. Short-Term:	1,412	958	1,260	1,470	1,260	1,120		
a. Male:			756	882	756	672		
b. Female:			504	588	504	448		
2. Long Term:	192	308	540	630	540	480		
a. Male:			324	378	324	288		
b. Female:			216	252	216	192		



## ACCOMPLISHMENTS DURING LAST YEAR:

### A. Textbooks (RTAC-II):

Note: This is a proposed project to begin in 1986. No project actions have yet taken place. However during 1985 and 1986 project preparation has progressed with the following actions:

- o An exploratory visit by LAC/DR/EST staff to Central America ascertained: (a) Mission interest in creating RTAC-II; (b) university interest in and need for RTAC-II outputs; (c) need for and interest in RTAC-II as expressed by Mexican commercial publishers; and, (d) current status of RTAC-I efforts in Central America (i.e. if RTAC-I sponsored books and pamphlets are still in libraries, if university bookstores created by RTAC-I still exist and function).
- o A Contract has been signed with Management Systems International to gather and analyze data on current textbook pricing structures in Central America, viability of university bookstores, penetration of Soviet-bloc materials, and problems related to book importation.

### B. Linkages:

Note: This is a proposed project to begin in 1987. No project actions have yet taken place. However during 1985 and 1986 project preparation has progressed with the following actions:

- o An exploratory visit by LAC/DR/EST staff to Central America ascertained: (a) Mission interest in the proposed Higher Education Linkages project; and (b) Central American university interest in a linkages project and examples of areas where linkages might be established.
- o An exploratory visit was made to several Central American countries by a contract team to collect data and determine the feasibility of a higher education linkage activity.

### C. Participant Training (CAPS):

- o See performance indicators section - FY85 actual ..

## KEY ASSUMPTIONS:

### A. Textbooks

- o Principal Mexican publishers will be willing to sell needed textbooks at adequate discount rates.
- o University bookstores and/or commercial bookstores will be willing to sell lower-cost books at lower markups.
- o University students will have adequate resources to purchase RTAC-II textbooks (even though somewhat more expensive) in preference to Soviet-bloc texts.
- o Missions will be willing to further subsidize textbooks where local students cannot afford RTAC-II materials or where presence of Soviet-bloc materials is predominant.
- o Missions will be willing to provide financial support to fledgling university bookstores in order to provide adequate working capital.
- o Missions will be willing to hire a PSC to run in-country components of RTAC-II program.
- o Adequate foreign exchange will be available for bookstores to reorder textbooks for subsequent supply.

### B. Linkages:

- o Central American universities can identify appropriate problem-solving issues around which linkages can be established.
- o Central American universities will want to establish linkages with U.S. institutions.
- o Political climate on Central American national university campuses will permit increasingly closer working relationships between U.S. and Central American universities.
- o U.S. universities will want to enter into linkage relationships with Central American national universities.

### C. Participant Training

- o Contracting and in-house training and placement organizations will be able to program meaningful components to make CAPS scholars well acquainted with U.S. lifestyle, values and institutions.
- o CAPS scholars will have adequate expose to U.S. lifestyle, values and institutions to form meaningful and lasting opinions of the U.S. based on experiential rather than observational exposure, and this will result in a more favorable attitude towards the U.S.

KEY POLICY DIALOGUE ACTIONS:

A. Textbooks

- o Host governments agree to abide by international book import agreements.
- o University officials agree to increase textbook usage and to select RTAC-II sponsored titles.

B. Linkages

- o Once access and trust has been established between the two sets of universities in the initial phase of the project, policy dialogue will explore ways of improving closer and longer-term relationships between them.

C. Participant Training

- o No specific policy dialogue actions are contemplated. Because of its magnitude, CAPS can be used by Central America missions to leverage policy dialogue in other sectors.

PROJECT OUTPUTS:

	<u>Target Quarter</u>
A. <u>Textbooks</u>	
o RTAC-II Contract Signed	4Q FY86
o 125 University Textbook Titles Purchased and 125,000 Copies Distributed	4Q FY87
o 125 University Textbooks Titles Purchased and 125,000 Copies Distributed	4Q FY88
o 29 Pamphlet Titles Translated and Published and 585,000 Copies Distributed	4Q FY87
o 29 Pamphlet Titles Translated and Published and 585,000 Copies Distributed	4Q FY88
o 20 AV Titles Dubbed and Distributed	4Q FY88
o 5 USAIDs Using Book Procurement Service	4Q FY87
o 5 USAIDs Using Book Procurement Service	4Q FY88

PROJECT OUTPUTS:

Target Quarter

B. Linkages:

- o 5 Mini-Strategic Plans Developed 4Q FY87
- o 3 Subprojects Developed with 3 Central American National Universities resulting in Linkages with U.S. Universities 4Q FY87
- o 2 Subprojects Developed with 2 Central American Private Universities resulting in Linkages with U.S. Universities 4Q FY87
- o 5 Subprojects Developed with 5 Central American National Universities resulting in Linkages with U.S. Universities 4Q FY88
- o 6 Subprojects Developed with 6 Central American Private Universities resulting in Linkages with U.S. Universities 4Q FY88
- o 3 Buy-Ins by Missions for Expansion of Linkages at Targeted Universities 4Q FY88

C. Participant Training

- o See Performance Indicators - FY86-88

PROJECTS:

<u>Title</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Sources</u>	<u>LOP (\$000)</u>
Regional Technical Aids Center (RTAC-II)	597-0007	N (FY86)	DA	10,000
Central American Higher Education Linkages	no #	N (FY87)	DA	10,000
Central American Peace Scholarship (CAPS)	597-0001	C	DA ESF	146,000

FUNDING:

<u>Number</u>	<u>L/G</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
597-0007	G		800 <u>1/</u>	1,000 <u>1/</u>	2,000
(Linkages)	G			- <u>1/</u>	2,000
597-0001	G	29,100	37,000	33,000	37,000

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1/ \$2,000,000 requested.

3676R

PROJECT TITLE: Regional Technical Aids Center - II (RTAC-II)

PROJECT NUMBER:

FUNDING LEVEL:        10,000,000    LOP  
                             2,000,000    FY86

FUNCTIONAL ACCOUNT: EHR

RELATIONSHIP OF ACTIVITY TO CENTRAL AMERICA STRATEGY, INCLUDING THE NBCCA RECOMMENDATIONS:

The rationale for this proposed project, described below, is in direct response to recommendations of the NBCCA.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM BEING ADDRESSED: A dramatic increase in the penetration of Soviet-bloc textbooks and materials in Latin American Universities combined with increased difficulty of acquiring translated U.S. textbooks because of high cost is resulting in increasingly greater numbers of Latin American students purchasing or obtaining leftist-oriented textbooks. In order to counter this Bloc effort, the NBCCA recommended a U.S. Government effort to support translation and subsidization of U.S. textbooks so that they would be more affordable to Latin American university students.

Additionally, USAIDS remember the increased access and goodwill which book and pamphlet distribution from the RTAC-I program produced for the Missions. This distribution results in technology transfer and institution building through development of libraries and university bookstores.

ACTIVITY'S MAJOR COMPONENTS, ACTIVITIES, AND IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATIONS:

The main objective of this proposed project is to expand U.S. presence and trust in important Latin American universities by assuring the availability of current Spanish-language technical and developmental textbooks written by U.S. authors.

The proposed project would build upon a highly successful and popular predecessor project, RTAC-I, which over 20 years provided technical textbooks, pamphlets and films for distribution to a multiplicity of recipient institutions throughout Latin America. RTAC-II will built upon the many positive experiences of RTAC-I. The RTAC-II project will focus on three areas:

1. Provide Spanish-Language Textbooks to University Students: RTAC-II will purchase already translated and published U.S. and Latin American textbooks from major publishers, principally in Mexico, for distribution to university libraries and bookstores. When a title does not already exist in Spanish, RTAC-II will co-sponsor the publication with a major commercial publisher by buying a portion of the total print run. RTAC-II will focus principally on university textbooks in technical fields aimed primarily at students in the first three years of university studies. The RTAC-II contractor will carry out needs assessments with Central American universities and with principal publishers to determine what titles are needed and will receive final approval for title selection from the project monitor

Through increasing the size of print runs, RTAC-II will bring about a reduction in unit price of textbooks, and by careful purchase of assigned texts will insure that a maximum number of students in basic fields of study will be assured of availability of U.S. textbooks.

2. Translate and Publish Non-Commercial Pamphlets: RTAC-II will also select, translate and publish technical pamphlets aimed at a wider audience. Typically, USDA or Small Business Administration pamphlets will be chosen for translation, aimed at specific target audiences, and distributed to targeted organizations and groups. The Contractor will make title selections based upon mini-assessments during field visits and recommendations from USAIDs.

3. Dub Audio Visual Materials for Targeted Audiences: A small number of audio visual materials, typically cassette format, will be dubbed into Spanish and distributed to selected target organizations. AV materials aimed at private sector management skills, or normal school math and science programs, would be illustrative of the type of AV materials produced. Selection will be based on suggestions from USAIDs.

A contractor will implement the project operating under the supervision of LAC/DR/EST. The contractor will deploy a skilled staff to work with Central American universities to identify subject areas and specific text requirements. The contractor will develop working relationships with Mexican publishers and will negotiate maximum discounts to insure lowest unit price. It will purchase shelf books and where needed will negotiate the publication of titles not currently in Spanish. It will sub-contract distribution from Mexico to Central America. It will provide advise-of-charge book purchasing services to Missions. It will provide technical assistance to USAIDs and to university bookstores as needed. Each USAID Mission will hire under PSC a skilled individual to handle day-to-day, in-country project implementation.

EXTENT TO WHICH OVERALL AID POLICIES HAVE BEEN TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT:

The project responds directly to recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America (NBCCA) and therefore responds directly to overall AID priorities and policies.

PRELIMINARY BUDGET:

	<u>FY86</u>	<u>FY87</u>	<u>FY88</u>	<u>FY89</u>	<u>FY90</u>
<u>Personnel:</u>					
Project Staff	315	315	315	315	315
Technical Assistance and Training	75	75	75	75	75
<u>Program Areas - Direct Cost:</u>					
Textbooks	975	975	975	975	975
Pamphlets	235	235	235	235	235
Audio Visual	100	100	100	100	100
Book Procurement	20	20	20	20	20
<u>Other Direct Costs:</u>					
Travel	150	150	150	150	150
Office Support Costs	50	50	50	50	50
Training Sessions	80	80	80	80	80

RATIONALE FOR AID/W MANAGEMENT: A recent feasibility study has indicated that Missions strongly support establishing RTAC-II and cooperating with it to achieve desired objectives. However, book publishing is a highly technical and specialized area, and Spanish-language technical book publishing has traditionally been limited to Mexican and Argentine publishing houses. No single Mission can have the expertise needed to design and implement the program, and no country of Central America has the capability to produce the type of textbooks required to meet project objectives. A regional approach is the only feasible way both to dealing with the specialized technical areas and to effect maximum cost reductions in textbooks.

Management by ROCAP would present other shortcomings. ROCAP does not have the technical expertise to manage the program. ROCAP is located in Central America and distant from publishers in the U.S. and Mexico. It is anticipated that other Missions outside Central America will display interest in RTAC-II and an expansion of the project to other areas would be more difficult if managed from a regional Central American Mission. RTAC-II must also work closely with Central American USAIDs and in implementation is much more country-specific than regional.

3676R



PROJECT TITLE: University Linkages (UNILINK)

PROJECT NUMBER:

<u>FUNDING LEVEL:</u>	\$10,000,000	LOP
	\$ 2,000,000	FY87

FUNCTIONAL ACCOUNT: Education and Human Resources

RELATIONSHIP OF ACTIVITY TO CENTRAL AMERICA STRATEGY, INCLUDING THE NBCCA RECOMMENDATIONS:

The rationale for this proposed project, described below, is in direct response to recommendations of the NBCCA.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM BEING ADDRESSED: National universities in Central America are key institutions in their respective countries. Politically, they train future leaders, help shape ideologies and influence their governments. Educationally, they provide opportunities and economic mobility for their nation's youth; and they train the vast majority of professionals, technicians and administrators. Indeed, these powerful institutions influence and mold many aspects of national life.

Yet, the United States has been out of touch with the realities of these universities for some time. A.I.D. has been reluctant to deal with the national universities, which it perceives as being radical, adversarial or left-leaning. Also, A.I.D.'s past record in working with them has been spotty and characterized by a basic inability to understand the Central America university and to accept it as it is. Needless to say, Soviet and Eastern bloc influences have been active in university campuses for some time.

There is a need to expand U.S. presence, influence and trust in the Central American universities and to create more positive views of the United States in the minds of future leaders. In addition there is a need to improve the quality of learning in the universities, as defined by them, particularly the national universities which 80% of the students at this level attend.

ACTIVITY'S MAJOR COMPONENTS, ACTIVITIES, AND IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATIONS:

The purpose is to expand U.S. presence and trust in important Central American universities and to present a positive image of the U.S. among faculty and students. This will be done by seeking linkages between the academic communities in Central America and the United States.

The proposed project will establish linkages between Central American and U.S. universities. The project will fund locally-developed activities principally in the national, but also in the private universities in each of the Central American countries. Collaborative design with representatives from Central American and U.S. universities will insure that selection of activities will depend upon local needs, wants and circumstances. Underlying the selection is the conviction that U.S. interests in the universities will best be served by acting on opportunities where mutual self-interest is clearly present.

While the exact nature of project activities will flow from the collaborative design, illustrative examples are: faculty exchange whereby U.S. faculty teach, advise and conduct research in Central American universities, and Central American faculty do the same in corresponding U.S. universities; academic programs and curricula strengthened in Central American universities through U.S. short-term technical assistance and training; research strengthened in these universities through exchanges, scholarships and technical assistance; private sector linkages established in Central American universities by using ties between U.S. universities and businesses as models; and university administration strengthened, particularly student registration procedures, academic record-keeping, and financial management.

A contractor will implement the project, deploying a highly adept and knowledgeable team to gain acceptance and trust from key Central American universities. The contractor will then broker relationships between these universities and U.S. universities. To do this it will: assist in negotiations with Central American universities; select, implement and monitor sub-project activities; receive and disburse funds for these activities; and facilitate policy dialogue regarding changes and possibly reform in higher education. Size of sub-projects will vary from small observation grants to larger problem-solving linkages. In some cases universities in Contadora countries may also participate in a triangular linkage because of relevant skills related to sub-project areas.

EXTENT TO WHICH OVERALL AID POLICIES HAVE BEEN TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT: The project responds directly to recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America (NBCCA) and therefore responds directly to overall AID priorities and policies.

PRELIMINARY BUDGET

FY87-91

Personnel

Project staff	1000
Technical assistance	1000

Program Areas (Linkages)

Faculty development	2000
Academic programs	1500
Student activities	1000
Research development	1000
Private sector ties	1000
University administration	1500

RATIONALE FOR AID/W MANAGEMENT: A recent feasibility study has indicated that while Central American universities are ready and willing to cooperate in the proposed project, the Missions have approached the proposed project with caution. The A.I.D. Missions are hard-pressed in resources and personnel to meet current demands, much less to take on new ones. In addition, they have been reluctant to support universities because of their politicized nature and leftist activities. Nevertheless, they agree that something must be done to strengthen the U.S. image in them and to assist them educationally. A regional, as opposed to a bilateral, approach is more practical to address this problem and to provide technical resources that Missions cannot or will not provide.

Management by ROCAP presents other problems. ROCAP does not have the technical expertise to manage the project. A contractor which has a carefully selected cadre of sensitive, experienced, competent and responsive personnel is likely to do a better job.

3676R

TITLE OF PROJECT: Central America Peace Scholarship Project (CAPS)  
PROJECT NUMBER: 597-0640  
LOP FUNDING: \$146,000,000  
FUNCTIONAL ACCOUNT: EHR

PROJECT PURPOSE: To counter the Soviet bloc and Cuban training activity in Central America by increasing the number of U.S.-trained individuals from socially and economically disadvantaged backgrounds and to increase the number of U.S.-trained public and private sector individuals at the planning, implementation, technical, and managerial levels.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Central American Missions have responded to the NBCCA recommendations to increase significantly participant training. The CAPS project has been implemented for over a year with over 1,500 participants from the region trained in the United States. Participants have completed short-term, technical courses and are enrolled in long-term academic programs. Special efforts have been made to target participants from socially and economically disadvantaged backgrounds, and this has been done successfully, particularly with highland Indian groups and rural youth. In this decentralized project where individual Missions manage their own training efforts through the CAPS regional project, Missions have shown remarkable initiative in formulating innovative programs that reflect their respective country's needs and resources.

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS:

In addition to the rapid recruitment and training of participants, a number of steps have been taken to accelerate implementation of CAPS.

- o Missions have all submitted country training plans which target activities for the next five years. All have been approved.
- o A regional conference in Panama reviewed problems and progress of CAPS and identified areas where AID/W will assist Missions.
- o Training costs have received special attention, and AID/W has developed a modular approach for describing training elements and attributing costs.
- o Some Missions (Panama, Honduras) are nearing completion of contract procedures for implementation, while others are fine tuning the process with S&T/IT.

- o Additional implementation items which are on going include a participant attitude survey, development of a newsletter for participants during their U.S. training, and an inventory of training opportunities in the U.S. which will be sent to Missions to expedite participant placement.
- o An evaluation contract has been signed and is currently being implemented. The immediate challenge is to secure a reliable and valid data base.
- o Project designers are strengthening follow-up activities, beginning with development of an action plan which will assist Missions to develop specific follow-up activities..
- o Project designers are fine-tuning the project to insure that the "exposure" components are effective in order to insure that the maximum number of participants will have meaningful exposure to U.S. lifestyles, values and institutions.

JUSTIFICATION FOR AID/W MANAGEMENT: CAPS is a decentralized, centrally-managed regional project. Overall budget allocation, management and review of specific country training plans is held by AID/W while actual project implementation has been devolved to the individual Missions.

3676R

CENTRAL AMERICA  
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

<u>Project Title:</u>	<u>OYB</u> <u>FY 86</u>	<u>Revised CP</u> <u>FY 87</u>	<u>Requested</u> <u>FY 88</u>
Central America Regional Administration of Justice	1,765,000	1,000,000	
Central American Law Scholarships		2,500,000	
Central America Regional Legal Research	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>5,000,000</u>
Total	1,765,000	3,500,000	5,000,000

ONGOING PROJECT

PROJECT TITLE: Central America Regional Administration of  
Justice Project

PRIOR YEAR FUNDING: FY 1985 Grant \$9,600,000  
FY 1986 Grant \$1,765,000

INCREMENTAL FUNDING: FY 1987 Grant \$1,000,000

L.O.P. FUNDING: Grant \$12,365,000

The purpose of this project is to strengthen the legal systems of the region by providing ILANUD (the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of the Offender) funds to provide training, technical assistance and country-specific assistance in the administration of justice field.

The Regional Project is in full swing. ILANUD has sponsored several training courses for judges, prosecutors and other legal personnel and plans a full schedule of such courses for the second half of 1986. ILANUD is also in the process of carrying out or planning judicial sector assessments for all the countries included in the regional project (Panama, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Honduras and Guatemala\*). Through its extension facility, ILANUD is assisting in the establishment of country-specific administration of justice activities in all the participating countries. And under the advisory services component ILANUD has initiated two pilot projects: a criminal statistics and case tracking system in the Dominican Republic, and a system for compiling and indexing legislation, case law, and treatises on criminal law in Costa Rica.

The FY 1987 incremental funding will permit full Salvador participation in the Regional Project. Currently, El Salvador must use funds from its bilateral administration of justice project in order to participate in ILANUD projects such as the criminal statistics project or the indexing of legislation and cases. These bilateral funds are intended for El Salvador's special needs such as the Special Investigative Unit and the Judicial Protection Unit. The incremental funding will thus allow El Salvador to participate in the Regional Project without having to draw away funds necessary for the activities presaged under the ongoing El Salvador Judicial Reform Project.

## NEW PROJECT NARRATIVE

PROJECT TITLE: Central American Law Scholarships

PROPOSED FUNDING: FY 1987 Grant \$2,500,000

LOP FUNDING: Grant \$2,500,000

Major Development Problem Addressed: One of the most positive aspects of the old "law and development program," which AID carried out in the mid-sixties and early seventies, was a component for post-graduate law studies in the US. In ministries, courts, law schools and private law offices throughout Central America, there are former participants in the program who had very positive experiences and now strongly support the administration of justice initiative.

At the same time, many Central American countries wish to establish judicial schools for programs of in-service training for judges and other legal professionals. The number of Central Americans qualified to teach courses on subjects such as court administration, public administration with a focus on justice institutions and judicial career systems, or to design curricula and develop teaching methodologies for training legal professionals is small. Furthermore most law schools in the region do not have sufficient faculty to offer courses in many basic legal topics that impact on the economic development. For example, the Caribbean Basin Initiative seeks to promote the development of non-traditional exports to the US; yet no law schools in the region offer courses on the legal requirements and aspects of international trade. The same is true of investment promotion.

The CAPS program is not able to meet this need primarily because it is targeted to reach a different socio-economic group.

Project Purpose: The purpose of this project is to strengthen the capability of central american law schools, judicial schools and other programs of professional legal training to design and teach courses that are relevant to the needs of the justice systems and economies of the region especially with respect to criminal justice, trade and investment, court management, continuing legal education and training, and public administration.

Project Components: The project will establish a scholarship fund that will permit Central Americans to receive post-graduate training in the United States and European countries having



civil or code law systems. The eligibility criteria for scholarship recipients will include among others: teaching responsibilities at a law faculty, judicial school or within a professional legal training program; serving as a judge or public-sector attorney in the executive branch; and commitment to teach upon return from training. In addition the project will give priority consideration to financial need by focusing on promising mid-level and younger professionals who could not otherwise afford study abroad.

While training in the US will be an available option, there will be no effort to actively promote US training over opportunities in other countries offering relevant programs. Central American legal systems have much more in common with their Italian, French, and Spanish counterparts than with the US case law system. This common legal tradition is an important factor, especially in substantive law areas (as opposed to court management and administration where the US has considerable experience and expertise to offer). As we broaden our experience with this program and develop more information concerning justice systems in South America and the Caribbean, consideration will be given to expanding coverage to other subregions.

Relation of Project to AID Strategy: This project is consistent with and supportive of the strategy of strengthening the competence of the justice sector. Without qualified, dedicated professionals teaching in law schools, judicial schools and continuing legal education programs, Central America will not have the means to develop an expertise in subjects necessary to improve the technical and legal competence of the justice sector.

Project Development Plan:

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Completion of PID by LAC/AJDD                      | December 1986 |
| 2. Bureau review of PID                               | January 1987  |
| 3. Completion of PP by LAC/AJDD                       | March 1987    |
| 4. Bureau Review of PP and authorizations             | April 1987    |
| 5. Project Agreement prepared by<br>GC/LAC and signed | June 1987     |

## NEW PROJECT NARRATIVE

PROJECT TITLE: Central America Regional Legal Research  
PROJECT FUNDING: FY 1988 Grant \$5,000,000  
L.O.P. FUNDING: Grant \$5,000,000

Major Development Problem Addressed: In Central America there is little or no sharing of information among countries with respect to statutes, jurisprudence, regulations and other legal materials. When the legislative assembly or supreme court of Honduras desires to refer to the laws of a neighboring country there is no library or other facility where legislators or jurists can obtain the relevant laws. Thus, the Hondurans and other Central Americans work in near isolation when they attempt to reform their own laws. Furthermore Central Americans do not have an indexing or digest system that permits a legal researcher to find statutes, jurisprudence and regulations on a given subject. This means that courts have considerable difficulty in determining what the law is in order to apply it fairly and consistently. Also, Central American legislatures have the same problem when attempting to formulate changes or reforms necessary to implement proposed policies. In addition, there is no place where legal scholars have access to the laws of each country in the region necessary for research and study in comparative law. For example, with respect to trade laws affecting the Central American Common Market, there is no means for readily producing relevant statutes and regulations for economic or legal analysis of their impact.

The UN Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD) based in San Jose, Costa Rica with AID assistance will begin analyzing the problems related to legal indexing, digesting and data base systems; and shortly ILANUD will be carrying out a small pilot projects to develop and test the feasibility of data base legal research in Central America. The pilot project will focus special efforts on compatibility to help facilitate the exchange of information among countries of the region. The Central America Regional Legal Research Project would build on the findings and results of the ILANUD pilot project.

Project Purpose: The purpose of the project is to institutionalize in Central America the capability to provide a systematic compatible data base that will facilitate the interchange of basic information concerning statutes, jurisprudence, regulations and other legal materials among courts and legislature in the region.

Project Components: The project will have the following major components: regional law library development; data base information systems; training and technical assistance related to establishing national legal research facilities; and institutional support for participating law libraries. A regional or international organization will develop the capability of maintaining, indexing, and digesting constitutions, legislation and regulations from countries in the region. Under the project, this institution will establish a system for dissemination of these and other legal materials in response to requests from participating countries. The system developed will employ a computer data base that will permit searches and retrieval of references to statutes and regulations on a given subject.

Since 1950 the US Library of Congress has maintained an index and digest of Latin American statutory law as well as copies of all newly approved legislation on micro-film. The Library of Congress probably has the best collection of Latin American laws in the hemisphere and the only index and digest system that permits researchers to search for laws on various topics and retrieve copies from different countries for comparative analysis. Beginning in the early seventies, the Library of Congress developed a computer program for its index and digest system thereby facilitating even faster research and retrieval of statutes. While the technology utilized by the Library of Congress may not be appropriate for Central America, there is doubtless much to be learned from this model. One advantage is compatibility, i.e., the index is organized in essentially the same way for each country in the region. The Library of Congress is interested in sharing its experience and system with Latin Americans. Under the training and technical assistance component, the primary implementing institution would develop correspondent relationships with national law libraries and legal documentation centers.

Relation of Project to AID Strategy: One of the major reasons for the low level of competence in the justice sector is the lack of law library and reference facilities that permit lawyers, judges and legislators to study and analyze the laws and regulations in neighboring countries. Without the sharing of information, errors are repeated and perpetuated in isolation. For example, some Latin nations have experimented with jury trials in criminal cases. Other countries are interested in this system as means of accelerating the prosecution of criminal cases. Jury trials, however, can be time consuming and expensive. Without access to basic laws in neighboring countries, valuable experience is simply lost.

Project Development Plan:

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Completion of PID by LAC/AJDD                       | July 1987     |
| 2. Bureau review of PID                                | August 1987   |
| 3. Completion of PP by LAC/AJDD                        | November 1987 |
| 4. Bureau review of PP                                 | December 1987 |
| 5. Projects Agreement prepared by<br>GC/LAC and signed | February 1988 |

Central America  
Strengthening Democracy

<u>Activity</u>	<u>OYB FY 86</u>	<u>CP FY 87</u>	<u>Requested FY 88</u>
Strengthen Electoral Processes	860,000	2,400,000	1,300,000
Strengthen Legislative Capacity	1,025,000	1,300,000	200,000
Promote Freedom of Press	428,000	1,000,000	1,200,000
Civic Education/Community Action	32,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
Strengthen Local Government	160,000	600,000	1,000,000
Leadership Development/ Youth Exchanges		800,000	450,000
Democratic Study Center(s)	200,000	350,000	400,000
Studies/Analyses/Dialogues	295,000	250,000	150,000
TOTAL	3,000,000	8,000,000	6,000,000

The purpose of this project is to support activities that seek to foster and strengthen democratic institutions and practices and promote citizen participation in the political process in Central America. It was initiated in FY 1985 as a continuing project to facilitate A.I.D.'s pursuit of the foreign policy objectives enunciated by President Reagan in his address to the British Parliament in 1982, morally committing the United States to use its resources to foster the infrastructure of democracy around the world; in the recommendations of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America; and in Section 116(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act, which sets aside a portion of the Agency's annual appropriation to be used for activities that promote wider observance of civil and political rights. In addition to financing regional or multi-country projects, funds may also be channeled to individual A.I.D. missions to enable support to country-specific initiatives that were not anticipated during the budgeting process.

The intent is to use these funds to develop institutions and reach audiences not normally included in other A.I.D.-funded programs that also contribute to building democracy, such as assistance to trade unions, cooperatives, and PVO's. In other words, this project focuses on political rather than economic development.

Individual components are aimed at strengthening the practice of democratic processes from the national to the community level in a number of diverse areas briefly described below.

Strengthening Electoral Processes by providing technical assistance, training and material resources to electoral courts to improve capacity to establish sound laws and procedures, administer elections and carry out measures to prevent fraud; to educate citizens about the voting process to increase their participation and raise public confidence in the system; and to promote understanding and acceptance by both governments and citizens of the importance of free and fair elections. In addition to assistance in individual countries, support is provided to a regional institution, the Center for Electoral Assistance and Promotion (CAPEL), for a program of advanced education in electoral law and procedures for present and potential election administrators.

Strengthening Legislative Capacity by helping national legislatures to develop and conduct training programs for members and staffs, and to establish permanent information and administrative support systems that will enhance the ability of legislators to analyze and debate issues and draft laws. The Congresses of Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador are initiating legislative development programs in FY 1986.

Promoting Freedom of the Press by building a training capacity in the region that will help increase the ability of mass media professionals to gather and disseminate the news according to the standards of a free press. Florida International University's Department of Communications is undertaking an in-depth assessment of journalism training needs in five Central American countries, forming the basis from which to develop an assistance strategy to help these countries become self-sufficient in mass media education, training and research. The Inter-American Press Association, a long-time promoter and protector of press freedom in Latin America, is collaborating in an advisory capacity.

Civic Education and Community Action: Two major three-year projects in this area were begun in FY 1985 by OEF International and the Partners of the Americas. The objective of these activities is to promote understanding and practice of democratic processes, mainly at the community level, by helping citizens learn to work together effectively to solve common problems or achieve common goals. We anticipate a continuing demand for such activities beyond the LOP of existing grants.

Strengthening Local Government Capacity: Missions in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras have been approached by municipal level officials seeking assistance to improve their administrative ability and access to resources to benefit their communities. Funds from this project will finance studies to determine development assistance possibilities in this area, and will be channeled to missions to enable their support to municipal government development activities.

Leadership Development: Developing and sustaining democratic processes in the region will require responsible and effective leaders at all levels of the society. The project will support training and exchange programs to develop the leadership potential of young people especially, and to enhance the skills of experienced leaders through training and networking with their counterparts in other countries in the region. A project development activity to be funded in the near future is an impact evaluation of the 1960's Leadership Training Course for the Youth of Central America and Panama carried out by Loyola University in the 1960's to determine the lessons learned from that experience and its effectiveness in producing political leaders.

Centers for the Study of Democracy: Recently several Latin American leaders have suggested the need to establish centers in their countries to provide opportunities for the study and dissemination of democratic concepts and processes. The centers would offer a variety of activities, including seminars and forums, study courses, research and publication of

books and pamphlets aimed at the levels of both academic and popular education. The project will seek to establish from one to three such centers in Central American countries.

Studies/Analyses/Dialogues: There is a continuing need for funds to support research and information exchange projects initiated by Latin American and U.S. institutions on issues relating to democratic development in the region. One such project being considered for funding in FY 1986 is a proposal by The American University to engage Central American and U.S. academics and political leaders in an examination of the role of political parties in strengthening democracy in the region.



Country: CA Regional (AIFLD)

Year: 1987

Project Description:

Since its establishment in 1964, AIFLD, with AID support, has been involved in providing technical services directed toward developing and strengthening Free Democratic Labor Unions and Related Organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean area and toward developing effective, enlightened and responsible trade union leadership.

In pursuit of this objective, AIFLD has, to the extent possible, designed its labor programs to maximize their development impact and their contribution to the attainment of AIFLD priority objectives of helping the poor in the rural and urban areas. An important element of the AIFLD program is the provision of in-country training for workers and labor leaders in such areas as union organizational methods and collective bargaining. This training has been supplemented by advanced labor training programs such as, advanced union organizational techniques, labor history, labor economics and union operations. More recently, AIFLD has devoted increasing effort to providing assistance to agrarian reform programs of certain host countries, particularly El Salvador.

The program described above has varied little over the years. The AIFLD program for 1987 will continue the activities AID has supported in the past.

Justifications for Regional Project:

Historically, the AIFLD program has been funded regionally. This is so because the program operates in 17 countries in the LAC region. More important, however, the nature of the program requires significant AID/W involvement to ensure that the highly politically sensitive programs are not in conflict, from a regional standpoint, with U.S. foreign policy objectives in each of the countries.

The CA component of the program (except for El Salvador, where the program is funded and managed bilaterally) was separated out from the LAC regional program and is shown as a discrete CA regional program starting in FY 1986. This was done in order to augment the CA OYB, under congressional pressure to move toward the \$250 million floor for CA established in the appropriation legislation for FY 86. Although doing this increases the paperwork, it has the advantage of compelling closer examination of AIFLD's CA program in relation to the CAI initiative.

Objective Categories #17 and #19:

1. Increase Participant Training
2. Promote Development of Institutions.

- Objective 1: Number of Person Trained  
Objective 2: Number of Unions and Cooperatives formed

Performance Indicators:

<u>Objective Measure</u>	<u>1984 Actual</u>	<u>1985 Actual</u>	<u>1985 Target</u>	<u>1986 Target</u>	<u>1987 Target</u>	<u>1988 Target</u>	<u>1989 Target</u>	<u>1990 Target</u>
1. Number of Persons Trained	375	380	-	400	400	400	400	400
2. Number of Unions and Coops Formed	10	14	-	14	15	16	17	18

Accomplishments under last year's Action Plan:

Did not have an action plan last year for CA Regional. However, according to AIFLD reporting (required by the Grant) accomplishments were:

- Trained 390 unionists in 1985
- Held approximately 165 one-week seminars for unionists
- 12 new Unions and Coops were formed
- 30 union leaders trained at George Meany Center moved on to higher positions in their Unions or Confederations

Key Assumptions:

1. That the countries having an AIFLD presence will enjoy a degree of political stability which will permit AIFLD to operate effectively.
2. That funding will be available at levels sufficient to enable AIFLD to maintain its presence in countries in which it has been operating for many years.

Key Policy Dialogue Actions: None

Key Project Outputs

Target Quarter

- Approximately 55 labor leaders will attend the courses at the George Meany Center. 4Q FY87
- Approximately one half of those trained will move on to more responsible positions in their Unions and Confederations. 4Q FY87

- Approximately 80 unionists will receive in-country training 4Q FY87
- As a result of this leadership training about 25% of new labor management contracts will provide for increased benefits to union members. 4Q FY87
- In countries where the labor movement has difficulty in operating, efforts will be increased to expand the rights of workers to bargain collectively and to associate freely without government interference. 4Q FY87

Projects:

<u>Title</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>LOP(\$000)</u>
Free Labor Development	597-0008	C	DA & ESF	\$1.5

Funding:

<u>Number</u>	<u>L/G</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
597-0008	G	-0-	\$ -0-	\$1.5	\$1.5

## BUDGET TABLE: CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL (597)

(000's \$)

ACCOUNT/PROJECT #/TITLE	G/L	OYB86	CP87	FY88	LOP
<u>ARDN</u>					
0000 Prog Dev & Support	G	482	500	500	C
0009 Dairy Production	G	2,000	-	-	2,000
ARDN ACCOUNT TOTAL	G	2,482	500	500	
<u>POP</u>					
0000 Prog Dev & Support	G	124	-	100	C
9999 PVOs	G	900	-	250	C
POP ACCOUNT TOTAL	G	1,024	-	350	
<u>HEA</u>					
0000 Prog Dev & Support	G	<del>100</del> 90	90	150	C
0005 Accelerated Immunizatio	G	2,632	1,048	-	3,680
0006 Tech Dev/Trnsfr in Hlth	G	1,500	-	500	TED
0136 Essentl Drugs & Malaria	G	3,000	1,500	1,360	6,500
HEA ACCOUNT TOTAL	G	7,232	2,638	2,010	
<u>Child Survival</u>					
0005 Accelerated Immunizatio	G	2,500	-	-	2,500
CHILD SURVIVAL ACCOUNT TOTAL	G	2,500	-	-	2,500
<u>EHR</u>					
0000 Prog Dev & Support (Fld Tech Support)	G	1,070 (500)	1,000 (500)	700 (300)	C (1,300)
0001 Cen Am Peace SchlrsHps	G	10,000	27,500	23,500	-,---
0007 Reg Tech Aids Cntr II	G	800	1,000	4,000	10,000
0008 Free Labor Developmnt	G	1,500	1,500	1,500	C
0011 Strngtnng Hghr Ed	G	-	-	3,000	10,000
EHRD ACCOUNT TOTAL	G	13,370	31,000	32,700	
<u>SDA</u>					
0000 Prog Dev & Support	G	193	500	500	C
0010 PADF Activity		150			?
SDA ACCOUNT TOTAL	G	343	500	500	
DA ACCOUNT TOTAL (PD&S total)	G	26,931 (2,119)	34,638 (2,090)	36,060 (1,950)	
OYB	G	26,901*			
FY 87 CP	G		34,538		
FY 88 AAPL	G			31,500	

\*Net of \$1,840,000 for operating expenses inserted into the PD&amp;S accounts.

ESF

0000 Prog Dev & Support	G	478	500	500	C
0001 Cen Am Peace Schlrs	G	27,000	5,500	13,500	-,---
0002 Reg. Admin. Justice		2,025	2,500	5,000	-,---
0003 Strengthen Democracy		2,975	8,000	6,000	C
<u>0004 TCIP</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>19,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>	-,---
ESF TOTAL	G	51,478	41,500	50,000	
OYB	G	51,478			
FY 87 CP	G		46,500		
FY 88 AAPL	G			50,000	
CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL TOTAL	G	78,429	76,138	86,060	
Doc. 4557G					

**CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL PROGRAM, FY**

**PD-ABB-698**

**1987-88 : ACTION PLAN**

**1 OF 1 (24X)**

**REG OFFICE CEN AMERICA & PANAMA-ROCAP**

**1986**

**ACTION PLAN**